

P.R.C.

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II

Mar. - Dec. 46

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DECLASSIFIED
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HISTORY
OF THE
TACTICAL AIR COMMAND
March 1946 -- December 1946

VOLUME II
pp. 167 - 240

Langley Air Force Base
Langley Field, Virginia

DECLASSIFIED
EO 11652

BIOGRAPHIES

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Elwood R. (Pete) Quesada
Major General, USAF

Commanding General
Tactical Air Command, Langley AF Base, Virginia

General Quesada was born in Washington, D. C. on April 13, 1904. He was a student at Wyoming Seminary at Wilkes Barre, Pa.; University of Maryland, and Georgetown University.

PROMOTIONS

Commissioned second lieutenant in the Regular Army, January 23, 1927; promoted to first lieutenant on November 1, 1932; temporary captain, April 20, 1935; permanent captain, January 23, 1937; temporary major, December 30, 1940; permanent major, January 23, 1944; temporary lieutenant colonel, January 5, 1942; temporary colonel, March 1, 1942; brigadier general, temporary, December 11, 1942; permanent brigadier general, 12 December 1942, and temporary lieutenant general, 1 October 1947, and temporary major general 28 April 1944.

SERVICE PRIOR TO WORLD WAR II

Entered the Air Service Primary Flying School in September 1924, and completed his cadet training in January 1927, when he was commissioned in the Regular Army. His first assignment was as engineering officer at Bolling Field, serving in this capacity until 1928 when he was assigned as flying aide to General Fechet, Chief of the Air Corps. In 1929, he left for Cuba as Air Attache, remaining at this assignment until 1932, when he was recalled to the States to become flying aide to F. Trubee Davidson, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, and in 1934 assumed similar duties with General Hugh Johnson, NRA administrator. Following a tour

of duty as aide to Secretary of War Bern, he entered Command and General Staff School and upon graduation in 1937, was assigned to Mitchel Field as flight commander of a bombardment squadron. In 1938 he left for South America as technical advisor to the Argentine Air Force and remained on this assignment until 1940 when he became Chief of the Foreign Liaison Section in the Intelligence Division of the Air Corps in Washington. In 1941, after a brief tour in London as military observer and assistant military attaché, he returned to Mitchel Field to assume, in rapid succession, command of the 33d Pursuit Group, 1st Fighter Command, and the Air Defense Wing located on the Eastern Seaboard. In December 1942, the Senate confirmed his brigadier generalship and shortly thereafter he left for Africa in command of the 1st Air Defense Wing.

WORLD WAR II SERVICE

Shortly after arriving in Africa, General Quesada was given command of the Twelfth Fighter Command and also filled the position of Deputy Commander of the Northwest African Coastal Air Force. He participated in many operational flights during the Tunisian, Sicilian, Corsican, and Italian campaigns and was the first American to land in Corsica, making him also the first American to land in French territory that had been freed from the Axis.

After the landings in Italy had been well established, General Quesada left for England, arriving there in October, 1943, to assume command of the Ninth Fighter Command, which by April 1944 had the largest number of fighter and fighter-bomber aircraft ever assembled under one command. Establishing his advance headquarters on the Normandy beachhead on D-Day

plus one, the General directed the fighter aircraft of the Ninth Fighter Command as they spearheaded the Allied invasion of the continent. After all beachheads had been secured and the Allied armies were beginning to move deeper and deeper into France, General Quesada became the commanding general of the Ninth Tactical Air Command, which from that time until the cessation of hostilities, worked in close cooperation and coordination with the First Army. With the European war coming to a close, General Quesada was recalled to the States ostensibly for the purpose of obtaining a new assignment in the Pacific theater, but this never materialized since V-J Day came earlier than anticipated.

SERVICE SUBSEQUENT TO WORLD WAR II

Upon his return to the United States in April 1945, General Quesada was assigned to Army Air Force Headquarters as Assistant Chief of Staff A-2 Intelligence, and served in this capacity until March 21, 1946, when he assumed command of the Third Air Force in Tampa, Florida. In May 1946, the Third Air Force was redesignated as the Tactical Air Command, simultaneously moving its headquarters from Tampa to its present location at Langley Field, Virginia.

DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

In addition to the European-African-Mediterranean Theater ribbon with seven battle stars, his decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal; Legion of Merit; Distinguished Flying Cross; Air Medal with clusters; Purple Heart; Most Honorable Order of the Bath (Degree of Companion), (British); Commander of the British Empire; French Legion of Honor; French

Croix de Guerre avec palme; Luxembourg Croix de Guerre; Order of Adolph of Nassau, and the Polish Pilot's Badge.

HIGHLIGHT SERVICE ITEMS

General Quesada's twenty years of service has been punctuated with many notable achievements and interesting experiences. For example, his first unique assignment came in 1927 when he was ordered to fly to the aid of the stricken German aircraft "Bremen" which had been forced down in Labrador. While bringing supplies and other equipment to the stranded airmen, he had to land in the Bay of Fundy which was about 40 feet deep. When the tide went out, leaving the plane high and dry, he dug holes in the sand, rolled the wheels down, and made a perfect take-off,

In January 1929, he joined the then Major Speatz, Captain Faker and several others as a member of the "Question Mark" crew. This was the three-engined Fokker plane which made aviation history by flying continuously for seven days over and around San Diego, California, refueling in the air. The purpose of this flight was to gather vital facts concerning the performance of the engines and the aircraft in general.

When the air mail contracts were canceled in the winter of 1933-34, Quesada was made the chief pilot on the New York-Cleveland route. During one of these flights he established a record flight of 1 hour and 27 minutes.

Returning to the States after his tour of duty with the Argentine Air Force, he flew a Grumman amphibian solo, from Buenos Aires across the Andes to Norfolk, Virginia. Since airfields in those days were not as plentiful as they are today, he had to make numerous landings on rivers

and lakes en route, to refill the gasoline tanks from five-gallon containers which he carried along for this purpose.

While the General admits that during his twenty odd years of flying he has had several narrow escapes, oddly enough it was on the ground he had his "closest shave," as he puts it. This happened during the St. Lo breakthrough, when he decided to go up to the front lines where a tank battle was in progress. He was anxious to observe at first hand the coordination and effectiveness of our planes and tank assault teams, a pet project which he had developed. Riding in a jeep several miles behind the enemy lines, he suddenly came face to face with an enemy tank which promptly opened fire, completely demolishing his jeep. Despite injuries, but determined not to be taken prisoner, the General began weaving his way back to the Allied lines. This proved to be quite a harrowing experience since he never knew from one minute to another when he might stumble into the hands of an enemy patrol or again encounter a German tank. "What annoyed me more than anything else," he says, "is the fact that I had to be in a jeep to get into such a tight spot. My pride as a flyer was hurt." And he adds, "so did my feet."

PERSONAL NOTES OF INTEREST

He is an enthusiastic sportsman, especially fond of "big game hunting." One of his fondest recollections is the trip he made in 1933 with Martin Johnson in Africa and the interior of India. Many of the trophies now repose in the American Museum of Natural History in New York. He can also

keep up with the best of them in relating how "that big one got away," while fishing in the "world's paradise" for fishermen, off the coast of Southern Chile and Argentina.

It is not generally known that General Quesada, prior to entering the service, had the opportunity of joining a professional baseball league but turned the offer down to pursue his flying ambitions.

The General's immediate family consists of his wife, the former Kate Davis Pulitzer, daughter of the noted publisher, and two young daughters.

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HEADQUARTERS TACTICAL AIR COMMAND
Langley Field, Virginia

8 August 1947

B I O G R A P H Y

ROBERT MERRILL LEE
(O-18483)

Robert Merrill Lee was born on April 13, 1909, at Hinsdale, New Hampshire. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, and was commissioned a second lieutenant June 11, 1931.

PROMOTIONS

He was promoted to first lieutenant on October 1, 1935; was promoted to temporary captain September 9, 1940, and made permanent captain on June 11, 1941. On July 5, 1941, he was appointed temporary major; temporary lieutenant colonel January 23, 1942, and temporary colonel on January 11, 1943. He was promoted to brigadier general on January 25, 1945.

SERVICE

Upon graduation from West Point, Lee was detailed to the Air Corps Advanced Flying School at Randolph Field, Texas. He graduated on October 14, 1932, and was assigned to the 20th Pursuit Group at Barksdale Field, Louisiana. He remained on duty with the Air Corps until March

20, 1937, when he was transferred to the Cavalry and was assigned to the First Cavalry, Mechanized, at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

General Lee remained with the Mechanized Cavalry as a troop officer at Fort Knox for a year. He transferred back to the Air Corps on October 6, 1938, and was assigned to the 12th Observation Squadron, also stationed at Fort Knox. While there he served as aide to Major General Adna R. Chaffee. He spent 1939 and 1940 becoming tactically proficient in the operation of the air-ground team. His schooling continued with a term at the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Alabama.

On November 14, 1940, Lee was appointed Chief of Corps Aviation, Headquarters I Armored Corps. He later became Air Officer for the Armored Force Headquarters.

On February 9, 1942, Lee was placed in command of the newly activated 73d Observation Group at Godman Field, Kentucky. In January 1943 he was transferred to Morris Field, Charlotte, N. C., where he became Chief of Staff of the First Air Support Command. The name was changed to First Tactical Air Division and then to III Tactical Air Command and moved to Barksdale Field where Lee continued as Chief of Staff.

General Lee moved overseas on August 20, 1944, and the following month became Deputy Commanding General for Operations, Ninth Air Force. After V-E Day, upon reorganization of the Ninth Air Force in Germany for occupation duty, he became Chief of Staff for the Ninth Air Force and remained in that position until October of the same year, when he was assigned to the Theater General Board for duty with the Air Section.

On January 15, 1946, General Lee returned to the United States. He was assigned to Third Air Force Headquarters in Tampa, Florida, as Chief of the Plans Division. On April 1, he became Chief of Staff for the newly organized Tactical Air Command. He remained in this position until September 1946, when he was transferred to Washington to be a student in the first class of the National War College. ~~Upon completion of the course, in July 1947, he was transferred back to the Tactical Air Command as Deputy Commanding General.~~

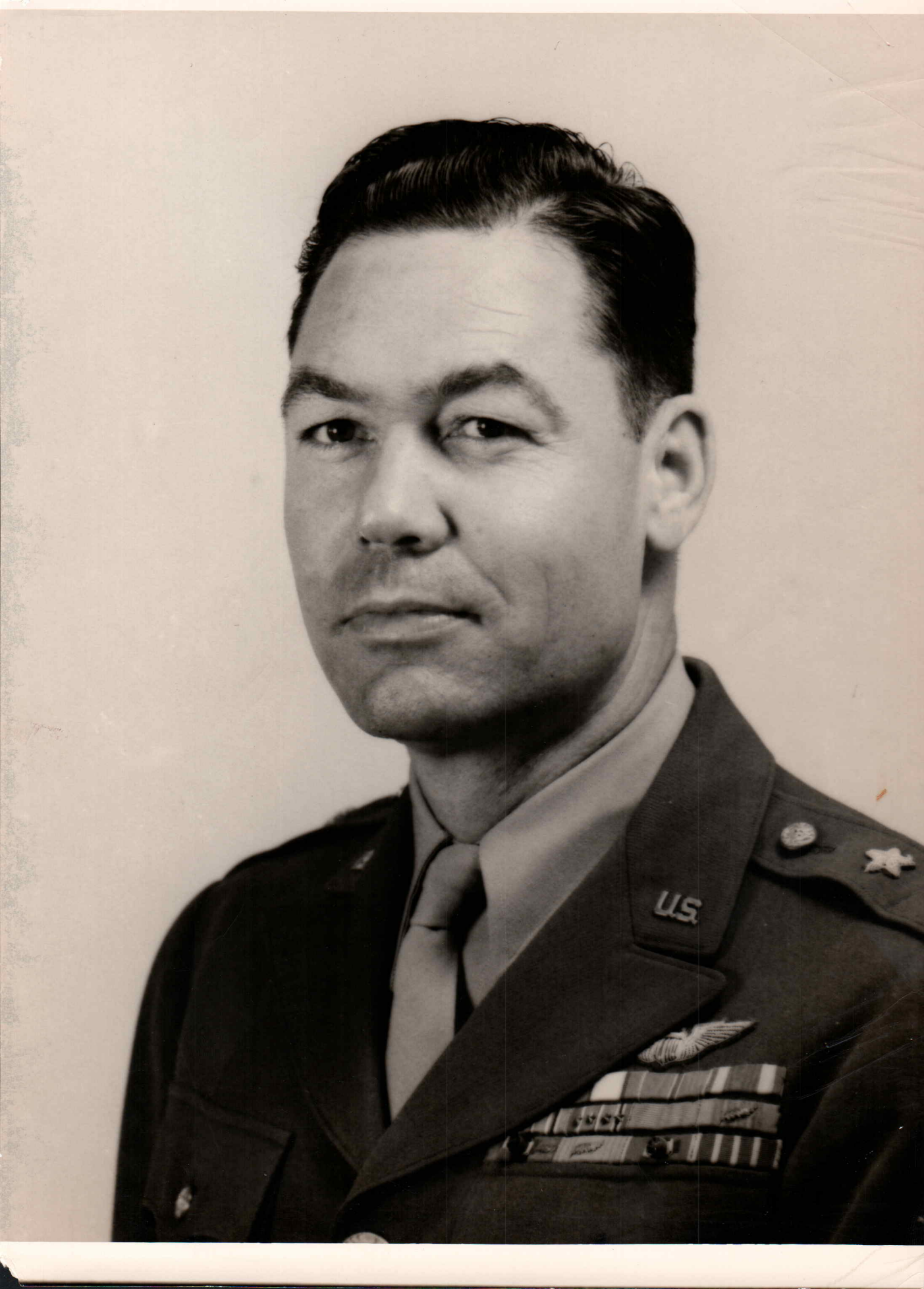
DECORATIONS

In addition to the Distinguished Service Medal, his decorations include the Air Medal; Bronze Star; European Theater of Operations ribbon with battle stars for Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, and Central Europe campaigns; American Theater ribbon; American Defense ribbon; Commendation ribbon; Order of the British Empire, Degree of Honorary Commander; French Legion of Honor, Grade of Chevalier; French Croix de Guerre with Palm; Belgian Commander of the Order of Leopold II, with Palm; Belgian Croix de Guerre with Palm; Luxembourg Order of Merit of Adolph of Nassau, Degree of Commander with Crown, and the Luxembourg Croix de Guerre.

NOTES OF INTEREST

Although born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, General Lee calls Augusta, Maine, his permanent residence, having moved there in 1913. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill T. Lee, live in Augusta and Lee went to West Point after graduation from Cony High School. General Lee was married on December 27, 1940, to Mary Hall Van Pelt, of Montgomery, Alabama. ~~They have two sons, Richard William, 3 years of age, and Robert Merrill, Jr., aged two months.~~

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General Robert M. Lee

BIOGRAPHY

Brigadier General GLENN O. BARCUS

Instinctively courteous and soft spoken, Brigadier General Glenn O. Barcus, commanding General of the Tactical Air Commands' Twelfth Air Force, camouflages the operation of a precise and meticulous mind behind a sharp and dry wit. Of medium build, he has a robust carriage, moves quickly and purposfully and gives the impression of sturdy competence. His youthful face is accentuated by a crop of wavy, iron gray hair. Almost a part of his uniform during the working day is his cigar with which he punctuates his speech, telegraphs his moods, and emphasizes his instructions .

He was born on the 25th of July 1903 in Genoa, Illinois. From the Genoa High School, General Barcus went to the University of Illinois where he graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1924. His military career began the following year when he was commissioned a second lieutenant of Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kansas. A year later he was transferred to the Air Force for flight training.

After winning his wings at Brooks Field Texas, on 1927, he was assigned to the famed First Pursuit Group at Selfridge Field, Michigan, (now the Twelfth Air Forces' First Fighter Group). Subsequently, he served with various Fighter units at bases in the United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad. Leaving Trinidad, where he had helped to form the Interceptor Command, he arrived in Washington in April 1942, becoming Deputy Director for Air Defense at Air Force Headquarters.

In December 1942, Barcus, then a full Colonel, assumed command of the Philadelphia Air Defense Wing. He remained there until April, 1943 when he became commander of the First Fighter Command at Mitchell Field, New York, and a Brigadier General one month later. General Barcus went overseas

in April 1944 to assume command of the 64th Fighter Wing in Naples Italy. In February of the next year, he moved up to the command of the XII Tactical Air Command, with Headquarters in Nancy, France. This Command Cooperating with Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army, moved across France through the Siegfried line and into Germany. At war's end the XII Tactical Air Command was at Ausberg, Germany, moving later to Darmstadt, Erlangen, and finally to permanent headquarters at Bad Kissengen.

The General returned to the United States in August 1946 shortly after which he was announced as Chief of Staff of the Tactical Air Command at Langley Field Virginia.

Since exchanging his nomadic role of driving the Germans across Europe for the more sedentary job of helping to rebuild the post-war Air Force, General Barcus has found little opportunity to engage in his favorite sports, tennis and softball. He has kept his hand in handicraft and wood-working, however, one of his major hobbies. He is also an enthusiastic archer, and has lately taken up photography.

The General is married to the former Corrine E. Van Sant of Lamont Oklahoma. His father O.M. Barcus lives in Chicago.

General Barcus wears the Distinguished Service Medal, which he received for his work during the assault on the Siegfried Line and the crossing of the Rhine; the Legion of Merit, for accomplishments as Director of Air Defense and as Commanding General of the First Fighter Command; the Bronze Star, won in connection with Air cooperation with the Seventh Army; and the Army Commendation Ribbon. He has five battle stars on his European Campaign ribbon.



General Glenn O. Bucuo

BIOGRAPHY

Brigadier General Warren R. Carter

Twenty-nine years ago, at the age of nineteen, Warren Carter of San Antonio, Texas, had just completed a year's course at the Howard Payne College at Brownwood, Texas, following his graduation from Brownwood, Texas, High School in 1916.

Aviation was still in its infancy - we were in the midst of World War I - our Air Force, at the outbreak of war consisted of approximately 55 planes with about 35 pilots, but developing at a rapid pace. Public interest in aviation and particularly in our Air Force, was mounting. The youth of the nation- the high school boys - visioned themselves as combat pilots. Many just day-dreamed - others decided on direct action, Warren Carter being one of the latter group.

On December 20, 1917, he entered the military service, receiving his basic training at Austin Ground School in Texas, with additional training as flying cadet at Camp Dick, Dallas, and Kelly Field, San Antonio. On July 15, 1918, Cadet Warren Carter became 2d Lieut. Carter and was assigned to Brooks Field as student pilot. His next assignment was back to Kelly Field as flying instructor, Stage Commander, and Operations and Engineering Officer. After a tour of approximately a year and a half, he left for Chanute Field in January 1920, as Base Operations and Engineering Officer, remaining at Chanute until December 1922 when he left for France Field, Panama Canal Zone. He remained at this post until December 1925. It was during this period that he entered and won the National Gunnery Matches, Pursuit Event at Langley Field, Va. It was also during the year

1925 that he received a commendation from the Commanding General, Panama Canal Department "for exceptional proficiency in aerial gunnery and work performed as a pursuit pilot."

From 1925 to 1935, Warren Carter, now a captain, experienced the usual gauntlet of periodic reassignments - back to Brooks - then over to Randolph Field, and finally to Maxwell Field where he was graduated from the Air Corps Tactical School and instructed in the pursuit and fighter section of that school for two years.

In August, 1935, Captain Carter received an assignment that every Regular Army officer hopes for - orders to Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. After sweating this one out, in June 1936, he was assigned to Langley Field, Va., with duties as S-3 and executive officer of a pursuit group - later to command the First Provisional Transport Squadron during winter tests at Oscoda, Michigan, and GHQ Air Force maneuvers on the West Coast. Here again he received a commendation for the splendid job he had done.

In August, 1937, the War Department again took cognizance of Warren Carter's exceptional abilities in the form of an assignment to the Army War College at Fort Humphreys, Washington, D. C., where he remained until June 1938. Upon completion of the course, he reported to the Office of the Chief of the Air Corps in Washington, D. C., with duty in the Personnel Section of the Plans Division, and was further assigned to handle legislative matters for the Chief of the Air Corps. During this period he received his promotion to Major and just before leaving for reassignment in April 1941, as commanding officer of Foster Field, Victoria, Texas, he changed to the silver oakleaf and also became the recipient of a commendation from the then Colonel Carl Spaatz. Again the commendation read in

part "for exceptional services rendered in handling of legislative matters and personnel planning while with the Office of Chief of Air Corps."

The spread eagle perched itself on Carter's shoulder in February 1942, only to give way to a star in October of the same year.

In June 1943, Brigadier General Warren R. Carter began a round of war colleges, starting with the AAF School of Applied Tactics at Orlando, Florida, hastening over to Providence, R. I., to attend the Navy War College, and going back to Washington, D. C., where he completed the course at the Army-Navy Staff College.

On leaving Washington, D. C., he was assigned as Chief of Staff of the Headquarters Gulf Coast Training Center, but had hardly warmed the seat when he took over the San Francisco Fighter Wing as the Commanding General, the last stepping stone before going overseas as the Commanding General of the 54th Troop Carrier Wing and the Fourth Air Service Area Command in the Southwest Pacific area. General Carter remained overseas from January, 1944 to November 9, 1945, when he again stepped on California soil. After about a two-months leave and rest, he was off again to Fort Sam Houston, Texas to serve on the Regular Army Board as the senior officer.

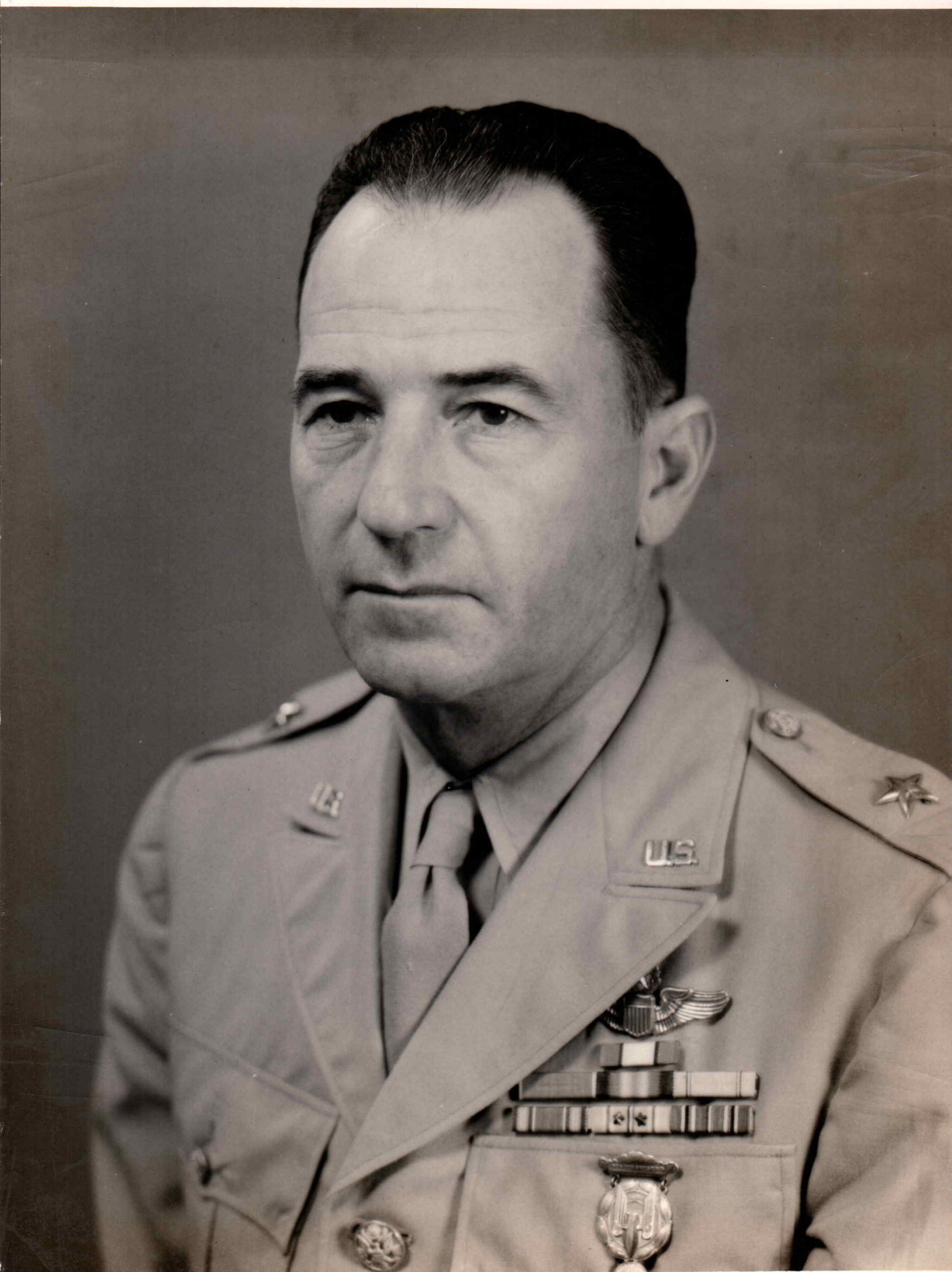
On April 16, 1946, General Carter signed the officer's register at the Tactical Air Command Headquarters in Tampa, Florida, and assumed his duties as the Deputy Commanding General of the Tactical Air Command under Major General Elwood R. Quesada, the Commanding General.

In addition to the several commendations already described, General Carter's awards and decorations include: the American Defense Service ribbon; the American Theatre ribbon; the Asiatic-Pacific Theatre ribbon with Bronze Star for the Battle of Southern Philippines, Bronze

Star for the Archipelago Campaign and Bronze Star for the New Guinea Campaign. His two prized decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal and the Legion of Merit. General Carter also wears the Victory Medal for World War I and the Distinguished Gunnery Medal for Pursuit Pilots which he received in 1925.

The General's family consisting of his wife, the former Eileen Smith of San Antonio, their daughter, Eileen Wayne, and son, Warren R., Jr., reside at Langley Field, Virginia.

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Carler

Gen

HEADQUARTERS TACTICAL AIR COMMAND
Langley Air Force Base
Langley Field, Virginia

B I O G R A P H Y

ROX HUNTER DONALDSON
Colonel

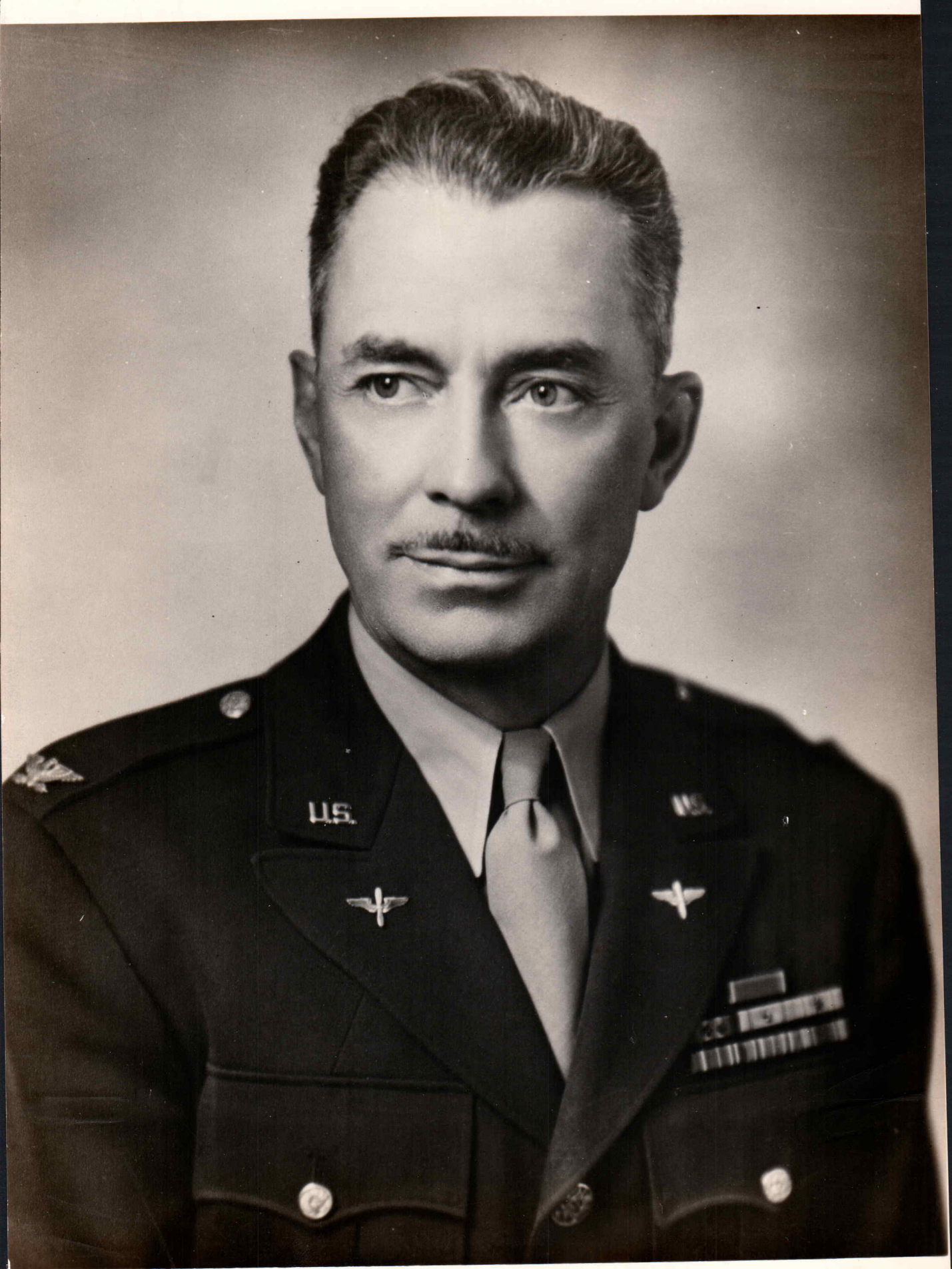
Rox Hunter Donaldson was born on 4 January 1897 at St. Louis, Missouri. He attended the University of Washington.

PROMOTIONS

Returning to the armed services in November 1921, Colonel Donaldson was commissioned a second lieutenant. By July 1940 he had reached the permanent rank of major. He was appointed temporary lieutenant colonel in December 1941 and colonel in April 1943. In December 1944 he was made permanent lieutenant colonel.

SERVICE

Colonel Donaldson first saw service in World War I from April 1917 to April 1919 in both an enlisted and commissioned status participating in the Verdun and Soisson campaigns. He returned to the army in November 1921 and was assigned to various Field Artillery units in the period between the two world wars. From September 1941 to February 1943 he served as S-3 and S-4 with the 24th Division at Scofield Barracks, Hawaii. In March 1943 he was assigned to duty at Headquarters Army Air Force, Washington, D. C. There he was executive officer in the office of the Assistant Chief of Air Staff for Training and later Chief of the Tactical



Colonel Roy Hunter Donaldson

C O P Y

History of the 1st Fighter Group, 1 April 46 - 30 Sept 46

Biography of

Gilbert L. Meyers
Colonel, Air Corps

Colonel Gilbert L. Meyers, born in the state of Iowa on the 26th of March 1917, assumed command of the jet propelled First Fighter Group on the 20th of August 1946, vice Colonel Bruce K. Holloway. His mother, Mrs Elizabeth Meyers, lives at 1706 E. Galore Street, Seattle, Washington.

A liberal Arts man of the North Dakota State College, he entered the service as a flying cadet at Kelly Field, Texas in June 1937. He Graduated at Randolph Field, Texas in June 1938 with the rank of second lieutenant.

The day following his graduation, he was assigned to the 35th pursuit Squadron of the 8th Pursuit Group as a combination communications, supply and operations officer. After three years of absorbing field training under working conditions, he was appointed commanding officer of the 63rd Pursuit Squadron of the 58th Pursuit Group in June 1941. Later, while serving as the commanding officer of the 89th Fighter Squadron of the 80th Fighter Group he was given command of the 326th Fighter Group at Bradley Field, Windsor Locks, Connecticut in September 1942. As commanding officer of the 368th Fighter Group in England, Colonel Meyers entered upon his overseas duty tour 25 years

Hist 1st Ftr Gp, 1 Apr 46 - 30 Sept 46, Biography of Colonel Meyers
Cont'd

to the day that the German fleet surrendered to the British in World War I, 21 November 1943.

{Joining the Ninth Tactical Air Command headquarters as Operations Officer on November 1944 he quickly became Assistant Chief of Staff for A-3 and wound up his overseas tour as Chief of Staff for the headquarters on 6 November 1945. As part of the program for the exchange of information between war theaters, Colonel Meyers made a brief tour as advisory officer for A-3 with the Far Eastern. Thirteenth and Fifth Air Forces.

Upon returning from overseas assignments on 7 November 1945, he was called to Continental Air Forces headquarters at Bolling Field, Washington, D. C., to sit with the War Department Review Board and also to advise on Aircraft Warning Activities. He then again undertook the duties of a group commanding officer on 20 August 1946 after serving a short time with the Tactical Air Command at Tampa, Florida and at Langley Field, Va.

While serving with the rapidly advancing armies in the Theater of Operations, Colonel Meyers flew combat missions both as Assistant Chief of Staff for A-3 and as Chief of Staff for Ninth Tactical Command from France through Belgium into Germany. He completed 50 missions in 120 hours of flying, which had been of material assistance in gaining him both the Croix De Guerre of Luxembourg and France, the latter with Palm. The Phillipine Liberation Ribbon and our Presidential Citation and

Bronze Star plus eight Air Medals all attest to the skill of a
flyer whose airborne time dates back to the days of the long obsolete
Boeing pursuit fighters and Martin bombers.

C O P Y

of Col. Meyers
1st Fighter Group
or 46-30 Sept-46



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Langley Field, Va.

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HEADQUARTERS TACTICAL AIR COMMAND
Langley Air Force Base
Langley Field, Virginia

B I O G R A P H Y

WILLIAM WALLACE MOMYER
Colonel

William Wallace Momyer was born on 23 September 1916 at Muskogee, Oklahoma. He was graduated from the University of Washington, B. A. 1937. He was commissioned a second lieutenant on 1 February 1939 upon graduation from the Primary and Advanced Flying Schools at Randolph Field, Texas and Kelly Field, Texas.

PROMOTIONS

He was promoted to first lieutenant on 1 October 1941 and was promoted to captain on 24 April 1942. On 9 June 1942 he became a major and on 20 October 1942 a lieutenant colonel. He was appointed full colonel on 28 February 1943.

SERVICE

Upon graduation from flying school, Colonel Momyer was assigned to the 8th Pursuit Group at Langley Field, Virginia. From February 1941 to October 1941 he served as military attache at Cairo, Egypt to English units. In October 1941 he was assigned to the 33d Fighter Group and was stationed at Mitchell Field, New York; Norfolk, Virginia; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In October 1943 he went overseas with the 33d Fighter Group

and was appointed Group Commander. In Europe he participated in 200 sorties with 200 combat hours credit and a total of 250 hours. After a year's service in the ETO, he returned to the United States in 1943 and was assigned to the headquarters Army Air Forces' Tactical Division at Orlando, Florida. There he became first Head of the Combined Operations Branch, Tactics and later Executive of the AAF Board and acting President from 16 January to 30 June 1946. In the period from August to October 1944 he served as combat liaison officer with the Navy and participated in the first Navy campaign against the Philippine Islands. Transferred to the Tactical Air Command at Langley Field, Virginia; on 7 July 1946 he was appointed Assistant Chief of Staff A-5.

DECORATIONS

Colonel Momyer's decorations include the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star with two oak-leaf clusters, the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with oak-leaf cluster, the French Chevalier de la Legion d' Honneur, the Croix de Guerre avec Palme - Commandant d' Aviation, the English Distinguished Flying Cross.

Colonel William Wallace Momyer

Religion: Episcopal

Date of EAD: 1 Feb 39

Home: Seattle Wash.

Birth: 23 Sept 1916, Muskogee, Okla.

Schools:

Randolph Fld Tex. Prim and Adv Flying (Sept 38 - 1 Feb 39)
Kelly Fld - Spec Pursuit, SE /Indianapolis, Ind - Allen Eng Maint/

Date of Rank:

2nd Lt. - 1 Feb 39

1st Lt. - 14 Oct 41

Capt - 24 Apr 42

Maj. - 9 June 42

Lt. Col - 20 Oct 42

Col. - 28 Feb 43

Military Occupational Specialties

Pilot SE

Opns Officer

Ftr Pilot SE

Opns and Tng Staff Officer.

Foreign Service

1 Feb 41 - 15 Dec 41 Cairo Egypt

20 Oct 42-15 Dec 43 Tunisian - Sicily

(TDY) 1 Aug 44 - 30 Oct 44 Phillipines

Decorations

French Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur 15 June 43 Gen. Girard

Croix de Guerre Avec Palme - Commandant d' Aviation 13 Feb 43

English DFC, Commander in Chief Mediteranean Air Command

1) DSC - *Dist. Serv. Cr.*

2) Silver Star w/2 OLC *oak leaf clusters*

4) DFC *Dist 7*

Air Medal w/ OLC

Unit Citation EAME Ribbon (4 Bs Star)

8) Legion of Merit

Education

University of Washington BA 1937

Military Service

1/ 1 Feb 38 - Feb 39 - Avn Cadet Randolph and Kelly Flds

2/ 1 Feb 39 - 1 Feb 41 - 8th Pursuit Gp at Langley Field
(Wing Pilot, Asst Eng Off., Flt Comd Adj.)

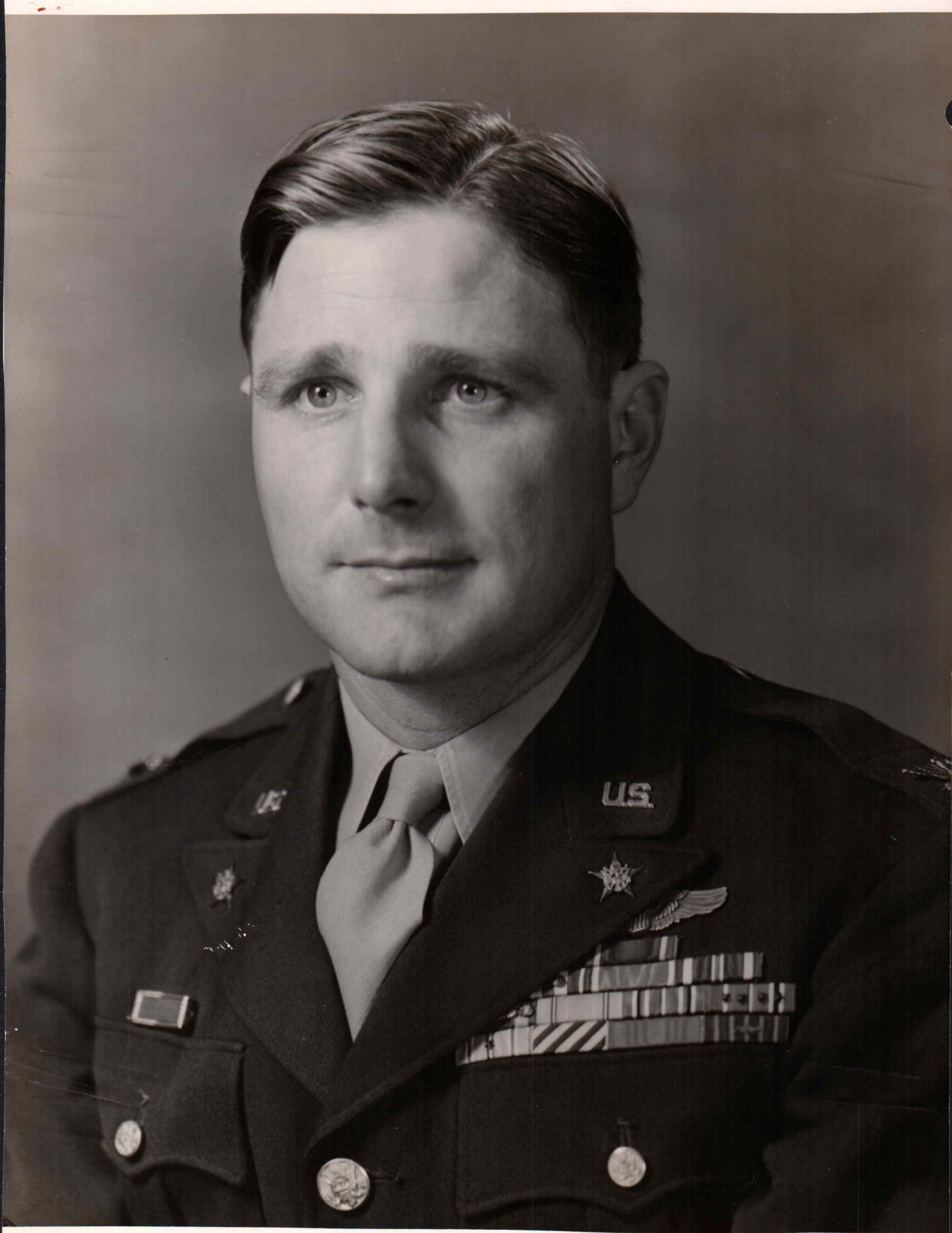
3/ 2 Feb 41 - Oct 41 - Mil. Attache' Cairo Egypt to Eng Units.

4/ Oct 41 - Oct 42 - 33rd Ftr Gp. at Mitchell, Norfolk and Phila.

5/ Oct 42 - Oct 43 - Overseas with 33rd Ftr Gp. as Gp Comd - 200 sorties
200 combat hrs, 250 total hrs.

6/ Nov 43 - returned and asgd to Hq AAF TAC, Orlando, Fla, where became
Head Combined Opns Branch, Tactics / TDY in Phil, Aug - Oct 44
as combat liaison off - participated in first Navy Campaign
against Phils/ Executive AAF Board, Orlando Acting President
AAF Board from 16 Jan 46 - 30 June 46

7/ 5 July 46 - Asgd Hq TAC, Langley Fld, Asst Chief of Staff A-5



Colonel William Wallace Monger

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH

Furnished by

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Langley Field, Va.

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A. F. PHOTO

HEADQUARTERS TACTICAL AIR COMMAND
Langley Air Force Base
Langley Field, Virginia

B I O G R A P H Y

ALLEN WILLIAM REED
Colonel

Allen William Reed was born on 20 September 1906, at Clarinda, Iowa. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, and was commissioned a second lieutenant 9 June 1928.

PROMOTIONS

He was promoted to first lieutenant in September 1934, to captain in March 1935, and to major in February 1941. He was appointed lieutenant colonel in January 1942 and colonel in May 1942. As of 9 June 1945 he held the rank of permanent major.

SERVICE

Upon graduation from West Point, Colonel Reed was detailed to the Air Corps and in September 1928 was assigned to the 15th Observation Squadron where he served as maintenance and engineer officer. He qualified as a twin-engine pilot--and later as a B-17 pilot. From December 1934 to April 1937 he was assigned to the 44th Observation Squadron at Albrook Field, Canal Zone. Between April 1937 and

December 1941 he was stationed at Selfridge Field, Michigan, with the 3d Air Base Squadron of the 6th Pursuit Wing. In December 1941 he was assigned to the 1st Fighter Command remaining with that organization until February 1943 when he became CO of the Reed Provisional Squadron at Gowen Field, Idaho. In June 1943 he was assigned to the III Bomber Command serving with B-17 Bombardment Training organizations principally at MacDill Field, Florida. Sent overseas in July 1944, he was assigned to the 8th Air Force in England and became a Wing Executive officer and group commander. Upon his return to the United States in July 1945 he became Deputy Base Commander at March Field (4th Air Force) and later Base S-1 at the same field. He was transferred to the headquarters, Tactical Air Command and became Deputy Chief of Staff, A-4 there in July 1946.

NOTES OF INTEREST

Colonel Reed gives his home address as Mt. Clemens, Michigan. He is married to Katherine Grosbeck and has one child.

DECORATIONS

His decorations include the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal, and the French Croix de Guerre avec Palmes from the French Provisional Government. He is credited with seven combat missions and forty-five combat hours.

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BIOGRAPHY

Colonel Edgar M. Scattergood, Jr.

Colonel Edgar M. Scattergood, Jr., is a soldier in the American tradition that has been highly prized ever since Jefferson described the ideal citizen as a responsible community leader in peace and a skilled craftsman in war.

World War II made it inevitable that Col. Scattergood should divide his energies between peace and war, but he brought to both careers a fund of common sense and sound judgment that made him equally at home and valuable in the school rooms of Pennsylvania and the staff meetings of an air force.

Col. Scattergood was born on May 21, 1904 at Jenkintown, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1926 after gaining his degree in electrical engineering. Three years later he entered primary flying school and was graduated from the Air Corps Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas, in 1930.

After getting his wings and an indoctrination into military life he returned to the East where he became an instructor at the Valley Forge Military Academy.

He enrolled in the National Guard and became Commanding Officer of the 103d Observation Squadron, located in Philadelphia, in 1938.

In 1941 the 103d was inducted into Federal service and Col. Scattergood took his squadron to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania for training. From April to June 1941 he attended the Third Special Class at Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

After the war broke out the 103d moved to Providence, Rhode Island, to fly submarine patrol. Col. Scattergood remained in command until July 1942 when he moved to Hyannis, Massachusetts, to become Executive Officer of the 26th Observation Group.

In December 1942, Col. Scattergood was transferred to Charlotte, North Carolina, where he became A-3 for the First Air Support Command. In April 1944 he moved to Key Field, Meridian, Mississippi, where he became Chief of Staff of the Third Reconnaissance Command.

In March 1945 Col. Scattergood was assigned to Third Air Force Headquarters at Tampa, Florida, as deputy chief of staff. He retained that position when Third Air Force became Tactical Air Command.

Col. Scattergood is married and has a daughter, Worth H., 12 years, and twin sons Edgar and Peter, age 10. His permanent residence is Wayne, Pennsylvania.

Col. Scattergood entered Federal service on February 17, 1941, as a major. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel on November 17, 1942, and to colonel on October 27, 1944. He is a command pilot.

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15 May 1946



San Antonio
Cal.

HEADQUARTERS TACTICAL AIR COMMAND
LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE
Langley Field, Virginia

B I O G R A P H Y

ROBERT MORRIS STILLMAN
Colonel

Robert Morris Stillman was born at Greenville, Ohio, on 30 November 1911. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York and was commissioned a second lieutenant on 12 June 1935.

PROMOTIONS

He was promoted to first lieutenant in June 1938 and to Captain in October 1940. He became a major in December 1941 and in February 1942 a lieutenant colonel. He was promoted in September 1945 to full colonel, holding permanent rank of captain.

SERVICE

Colonel Stillman's first overseas assignment after completion of his flying training was with the 50th Reconnaissance Squadron of the 5th Bomb Group at Hickam Field, Hawaii, where he remained from January 1937 to July 1940. He returned to the United States in July 1940 and was stationed at Bolling Field, Washington, D. C. where he served as recruiting officer and in the maintenance and repair sections of that field. In March 1943 he again went overseas, this time to the European

Colonel Robert Morris Stillman
Theatre of Operations. He was assigned there to the 322nd Bomb Group of the Eighth Air Force. Back in the United States again in August 1945 he was assigned to the Headquarters Third Air Force, Tampa, Florida and there became Student Officer and Chief of the Training Division. He continued with the Third Air Force when it became the Tactical Air Command becoming deputy chief of staff in June 1946.

DECORATIONS

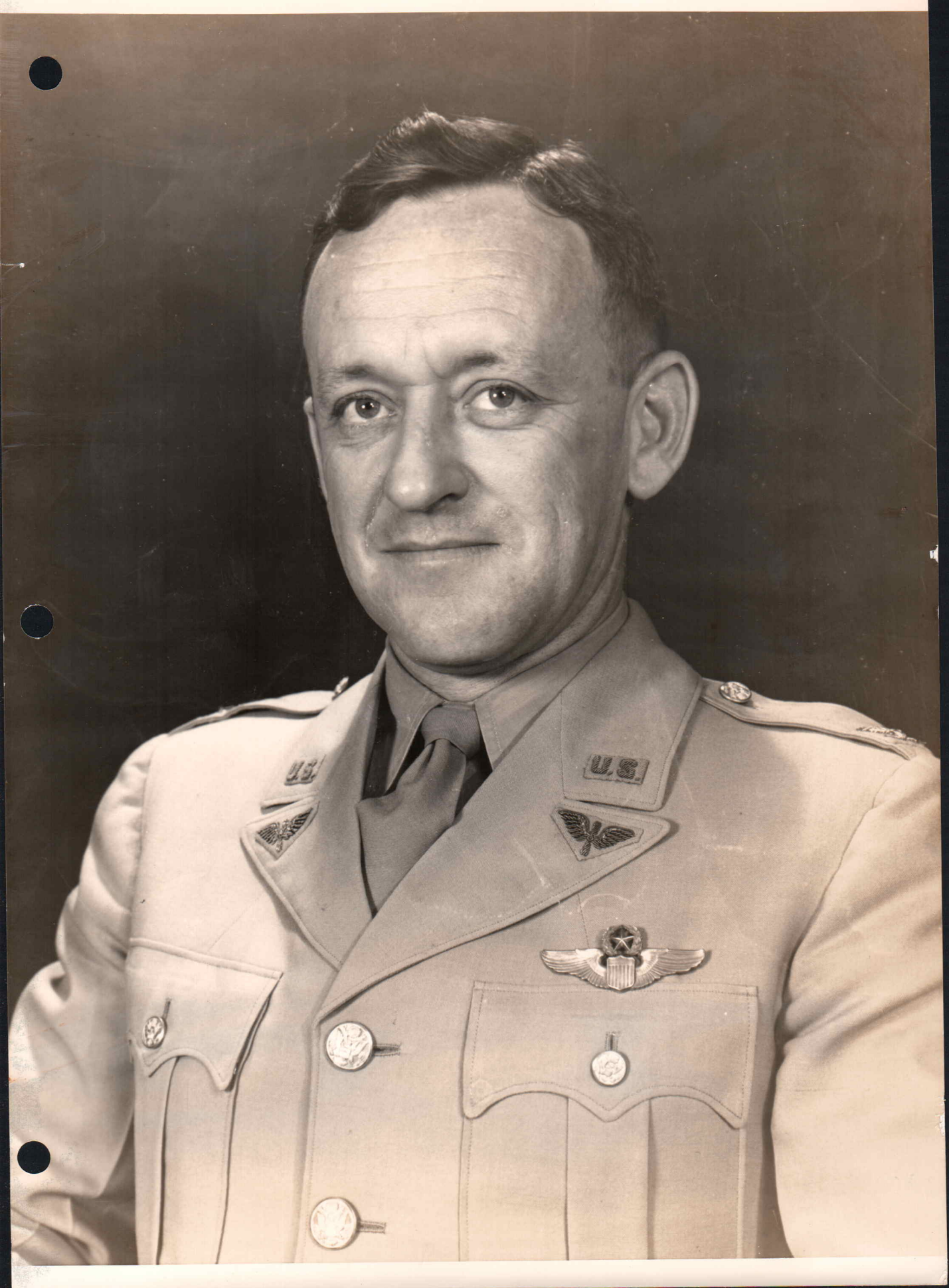
In addition to a Distinguished Unit Citation, his decorations include the Bronze Star, the Silver Star, Legion of Merit and the Purple Heart.

NOTES OF INTEREST

Colonel Stillman gives his permanent residence as San Antonio, Texas. He is married and has one child.



Col Robert M Stillman co Stewart's Regt.



Col. Roger Williams